

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

FRIDAY MORNING
JULY 21, 1916.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

The Republican Platform

IF as has been suggested the newly chosen officers of the Republican central committee withdraw because the membership of the committee is representative of all cliques and factions without a working preponderance of any one, it would be a confession of lack of those qualities of leadership with which popular opinion had endowed the successful candidates. We trust that sober second thought will prevent such an occurrence.

The platform is a strong one, representing the common beliefs of those who hold allegiance to Republican principles in the conduct of popular government within this Territory. It is a platform on which any citizen can stand, for it is drawn on the broad lines of progressive Americanism which places good government above partisanship in the conduct of local affairs.

No clique or faction can govern a free people unless it gives the kind of government which the people want. The personnel of the governing body is not the important point so long as all stand together on the same firm and solid platform, and work together to uphold its sacred principles. This is a land of majority rule as well as of free expression of opinion by the minority.

In all due respect to those whose counsels were overridden, and to those who sought prominence in the central committee, but who were unsuccessful, it is well to state that the plans which are said to have gone astray were unknown to many of the individual delegates. The choice of committee-men in caucus was a fair expression of preference—fair, open and above-board.

Any tendency to deny the rights of citizens to the open expression of opinion even though it differs from the opinion of the majority, creates prejudice in the minds of voters in a convention or at the polls. And no matter how sincerely those who speak for the majority believe that they have the right to impress their views on insurgents, any tendency to use the "big stick" creates prejudice against the would-be leaders, on the part of their fellows holding the same identical beliefs.

It is simply a matter of methods. Two men may do the same thing, but in doing it one man makes friends while the other provokes criticism. In choosing between the two the average voter, in convention or at the polls, favors the man who makes friends, without, in so doing, placing the tangible stamp of disapproval upon the other candidate. Were there only one candidate at a time each would receive the full party vote. This is the basic principle on which popular government rests and it is the first principle reaffirmed in the party platform.

The Republican platform stands for all that is best in civil government within this Territory for behind the party there is a long record of achievement. It is the concrete expression of the civic hopes and aspirations of the great body of men who have given this land clean and progressive government, and who promise their fellow citizens that if they are again permitted to direct public affairs they will endeavor to improve on what the majority pronounce good. This platform is no vote-catching hodge-podge of misfit ideas. It is a sincere expression of earnest political beliefs, a platform on which all advocates of better government can stand.

What Is a Monopoly?

A comparison between Cuban and Hawaiian capitalization methods is not out of place on account of the recent flotation of the Cuba Cane Sugar Corporation. This company, organized under the laws of the State of New York, is a merger of sixteen Cuban sugar plantations owned in fee simple, and thirteen properties held under lease with a total area of 498,800 acres of cane land.

There are sixteen fully equipped sugar mills having a working capacity of 500,000 tons of sugar on these plantations; over 600 miles of railroad equipped with twenty-three locomotives and over 2200 cane cars; machine shops, stores, labor camps, residences, offices and a full equipment of tools and machinery throughout, a pretty husky plantation and one which might be denominated a "trust," or at least a monopoly, if it were located in the United States.

As this great corporation is in Cuba, a foreign land, it is neither one nor the other, but a magnificent example of the creative American genius for organization. Yet Hawaii must compete with this and other like corporations which are being formed, handicapped though we are with thousands of acres, fifteen year time leases, the oft-repeated threat of confiscation and compulsory subdivision of our cane fields, with every legislative obstacle thrown in the way of further development and extension, and with that Sword of Damocles, free sugar, hanging by a single hair over head.

This fifty million dollar Cuban competitor is subjected to none of these restrictions. It starts with that amount of capital in the form of preferred stock and an equal number of shares of common stock "without par value." Scatter a million shares of sugar stock broadcast among smaller investors in the United States and then demand "free sugar," and what chance has Hawaii, Louisiana and the domestic beet manufacturers of retaining a living protective rate?

It is curious what a difference it makes in public opinion whether an American trust is inside or without our boundaries, under our flag or in a foreign land which is to be "developed."

Laborers and Farmers

IF at some future time the plantations are cut up into small individual holdings it will go hard with the itinerant day laborers, the class of men who live more or less from hand to mouth, and who are without permanent homes. This class composes a considerable percentage of the fifty thousands laborers now employed on Hawaiian sugar plantations.

Under the plantation system these itinerants are given employment in dull times simply to ensure the planters having an adequate number of men on hand during the grinding and planting seasons. The homesteaders along the Hilo and Hamakua coasts even now hire practically no field hands during the two inter-crop months, November and December. When planting ends and the work gets light they turn off their men.

One factor in the much higher cost of producing homestead cane lies right here. When the harvest begins, everybody is in the market for laborers. The companies have invented "jobs" just to retain their hands. The small farmer on the contrary, has let his go, to save two months' wages. When the rush comes he has to pay double the wages the companies offer, or let his fields go uncared for. The men who have had steady employment usually prefer to stay on the big plantations.

If there were no big plantations to hold the laborers conditions could well be much more difficult than they are today. Those who advocate the return to the small farm system here in Hawaii do not as a rule consider the means that would have to be taken to maintain a constant and adequate supply of day laborers without whom cane crops could not be harvested nor planted. The cultivation, fertilization and weeding of the crop could be attended to by the farmer without difficulty, if he is the right kind of a farmer.

There must be economic waste in changing the system. If as many honestly believe, homesteading the plantations is the better policy for reasons other than the most economical production of cash crops, the problem of keeping an adequate labor force here would have to be met by creating other employment also. Better education of the farmers themselves, to make them more proficient in the everyday practical methods of cane production, will also be necessary.

Common Sense Awakens

POLITICAL blunders of the past, the present and the future may harass and hinder but cannot permanently destroy the spirit of the American people. The common sense of the nation is becoming awakened to the outrage of having business conducted by lawsuits and directed by demagogic politicians. In these words the president of one of the great industrial corporations denounces the present day tendency of lawyers and politicians to dominate the plain course of industrial development in the United States. Themselves not creators of wealth they have made the ordinary prosecution of business its persecution.

"We shall march farther forward in all the industrial arts," he says, "in the next decade than we have ever gone before in a single generation. The man who is ready to think for himself is invited to look into some of the fundamentals of the moment relative to our present industrial and agricultural situation. Just in proportion as he is willing to do, he will see that the weight of the evidence, the law and the facts justify these conclusions."

Government by theory has had its day. The world must be rebuilt on new lines after the war ends, and those new lines will extend in the direction of practise and not theory. While nations have fought to the death, while the belligerents have destroyed and torn down, peaceful, supine America has stood idly by, with folded hands, while dreamers and theorists and professional politicians have resurrected the political dogmas of the early half of the nineteenth century and have attempted to build of these discarded materials a new political edifice.

For the first time in three generations Southern statesmanship has dominated American affairs. Congressmen and senators from the "Solid South" hold the chairmanships of most of the important congressional committees. Legislation for the East, North and West, for Hawaii, New England, Alaska, Porto Rico and the Philippines has had "a cotton lining." The impress of the South has been put upon all public legislation, and unconsciously, the trend of national development has been bent, away from the practical and towards the theoretical.

If there is any one attribute that might be singled out and made to define this administration it is that it lacks common sense. Fiasco has followed fiasco in the handling of every important crisis that has arisen. There has never been another three year period in the history of the republic during which so much half-baked, indigestible and doughy legislation has been foisted on the long suffering public. Even the reserve banking system which has been declared to be the best constructive legislation enacted by this administration, is so loosely constructed as to be entirely inadequate to the purpose for which it was intended.

The business men of the United States have had enough of theoretical government to last a century. The demand is insistent that this administration step down and out and let common sense once more take the helm.

PERSONALS

(From Wednesday Advertiser)
Mr. and Mrs. Zeno K. Myers of Kaimuki were returning passengers in the Matsonia.

O. P. Shipman, a delegate to the Democratic convention, returned here yesterday by the Matsonia.

T. E. M. O'Neil, district magistrate at Lihou, returned from the mainland in the Matsonia yesterday.

H. M. Von Holt, accompanied by Miss Hilda and Ronald Von Holt, returned in the steamer Matsonia from the States.

Frank W. Valle, mail expert, arrived in the Matsonia yesterday to take charge of the railroad mail service in the Territory.

C. H. Brown, better known in the Islands as "Scrapiron" Brown, returned from the Coast yesterday by the Matsonia.

Nine Edith Pratt, stenographer in the United States district attorneys' office, left yesterday on a sixty-day vacation in California.

Miss Eleanor Blevins, affectionally called "Peggie of the Movies," left for her home in San Francisco yesterday by the Mauna.

O. P. Shipman, tax assessor and collector at Hilo, who has been visiting on the Coast, returned in the steamer Matsonia yesterday.

A. H. Hodson, former assistant chief clerk of the mails here, is coming back to act as assistant to E. W. Valle, in the railway mail service.

A. K. Clymer, bookkeeper for Allen & Robinson, was among the passengers returning in the steamer Matsonia yesterday from the mainland.

Bernice Lane, the Hawaiian mermaid who met the fast girl swimmers of the mainland in San Francisco recently, returned in the Matsonia yesterday.

John C. Plankington, manager of the Hilo Electric Light Company, was a returning passenger yesterday in the Matsonia. Mrs. Plankington accompanied him.

Dr. Archibald N. Sinclair, assistant surgeon, United States public health service and superintendent of Lehi, will return from the mainland next Tuesday in the steamer Lorline.

William Hoogs, vice-president of the Robert Love Estate, arrived by the steamer Matsonia yesterday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Hoogs, Richard, Robert, Miss Lucile and Master Albert Hoogs.

Sheriff Rose will not return until August 1. He was expected in the Matsonia yesterday, but a letter from him which arrived in the steamer stated he would extend his leave until August 1.

Among distinguished visitors to Hawaii arriving by the steamer Matsonia are Mr. and Mrs. DeForest Grant, a social pair from Philadelphia. They were married at the bride's home in the Quaker City June 28. Before the marriage she was Mrs. James Beaton Thompson, and prior to her first marriage she was Miss Emilia Garrison Brinton. She is a daughter of the famous archaeologist and scientist.

The bridegroom is a grandson of the late Forest Manie, whose beautiful country home on Leeward Road now belongs to the Turf and Field Club at Belmont Park.

(From Thursday Advertiser)
Miss Frances Eaton of the Y. W. C. A. will visit in Maui next week for several days.

Rev. A. A. Ebersole, associate pastor of the Central Union Church, will leave for Hawaii today on a month's vacation. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Ebersole.

(From Friday Advertiser)
Water and sewer rates for the second half of the year will become delinquent after the end of July. Heavy penalties will be added after that date.

J. D. Morgan, Sam Ferreira, Arthur McDuffie, George A. ("Bert") Bower and M. S. Costa were witnesses called and examined before the territorial grand jury during its sitting yesterday.

The preliminary hearing in the case of the United States against Doctor L. J. was continued by Commissioner Curry again yesterday, this time to two o'clock Thursday afternoon of next week.

Under an injunction suit filed in the circuit court yesterday by Teune Horita against Kotaro Takamoto, the plaintiff seeks to have the defendant prohibited from collecting on a judgment for \$1300.

A discontinuance was filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court yesterday in the suit for debts instituted some weeks ago by the Oahu Railway & Land Company against Samuel Schiller.

The motion to amend the complaint in the divorce case of Mrs. Emily K. Watson against David K. Watson was granted by Judge Whitney yesterday and the suit set for trial at two o'clock on Thursday afternoon of next week.

Plaintiff's brief was filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the circuit court in the case of Seymour Terry against Will E. McTigue, an action on a promissory note. The case is up on appeal from the district court of Honolulu.

A. G. M. Robertson and James E. Jaeger, trustees under the will of the late Archibald S. Cleghorn, have petitioned the land court for registered title to the property at Waikiki known as Alinahau, comprising 11.33 acres of land.

William Yap Kwai Fong, Lau Tong and C. M. Hite, appraisers of the estate of Tong Kat Poo, deceased, filed yesterday in the office of the clerk of the circuit court the appraisement of the estate which, they state, is worth \$2440.

(From Friday Advertiser)
Miss Ruth Soper was a passenger in the Mauna Kea last Wednesday on a visit to the outside islands.

Mrs. George Duncan of Olan Plantation is at the Pacific Sanatorium where she has undergone a light operation.

Ray B. Rietow, deputy clerk of the federal court, is now on vacation and expects to return to his duties the first of August.

Mrs. Fred H. Iaukea of 3310 Pahoa avenue, Kaimuki, who has recovered from her recent illness, has returned to her home.

C. E. Brown of Silva's Toggery has gone to join Mrs. Brown at Gisborne, New Zealand. Mr. and Mrs. Brown expect to return to Honolulu in September.

Miss Thelma Wicke, who was recently appointed assistant for the recreation camp of the Y. W. C. A., has already taken up her work in the new field.

Edward J. Smith, promoter of the Hilo Gas Company, has been in the city the past few days in the interests of the new Big Island public utility concern.

Attorney Enos Vincent, Portuguese vice-consul at Wailuku, Maui, returned in the Mauna Kea last Wednesday to his Valley Island home, after spending a few days in Honolulu.

David Wilson, inspector of schools of British Columbia, Canada, who spent the past three months in the islands to benefit his health, will return in the Makura, leaving this afternoon.

Raymond A. Drummond, the Ham member of the Maui board of supervisors, is in the city on a visit, and may return in the Claudine this afternoon to his Valley Island home.

O. T. Shipman, the Big Island tax assessor, who recently attended the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, Missouri, returned in the Matsonia last night to his home in Hilo.

Rev. Amos A. Ebersole, associate minister of Central Union Church, accompanied by Mrs. Ebersole, left in the Matsonia last night for Hilo. Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole will remain a month on the Big Island.

Dr. A. N. Sinclair, in charge of the anti-tuberculosis bureau of the territorial board of health, will return next Wednesday in the Lorline from San Francisco. He has been doing considerable research work in the mainland.

James W. Harrington and Mrs. Anna Marie Kamawae were married yesterday by Rev. Samuel K. Kamao, assistant pastor of the Kaunakapili Church, Palama. The witnesses were Mrs. E. K. Bishaw and Mrs. S. K. Kamao.

COLDS CAUSE HEADACHES
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE removes the cause. Used the world over to cure a cold in one day. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PARIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

BREVITIES

(From Wednesday Advertiser)
The Delegate to Congress has ordered a panel picture of Kilian sent to his office in Washington. The picture was given to him by the Hilo Board of Trade.

The report of the Associated Charities, compiled by Manager E. Z. Brooks, shows that the association cared for 180 families during June. Money relief reached \$616.60.

The promotion committee has learned that Reed Smooth, Utah senator, is going to boost for Pineapple Day for all he is worth. Governor Holcomb of Connecticut is going to do the same.

Many Japanese students from schools outside of the city are making study of the conditions here and combining amusement and work. One party of seven reached here recently from the Wainane school.

H. A. Jackson of the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company has written to the promotion committee for additional information on the islands to be used in a tremendous advertising campaign he is planning for the fall.

At a meeting of the Holy Ghost Society of the Holy Trinity these officers were elected: Frank M. Alimeda, president; Joseph Botelho, vice-president; Frank Ania, secretary; John E. Goss, treasurer; Marjorie Paria, director.

Leo, Jan and Mischel Charniavsky, the well known musical trio, who charmed the music lovers of Hawaii some time ago, are coming back in November for a short stay. They will visit Hilo and Wailuku, and leave here on November 17.

James A. Thompson, clerk of the supreme court, announced last evening that already he had distributed fifty copies of Territorial Secretary Wade Weyman Thayer's digest of the Laws of Hawaii. The work is selling for seven dollars and a half a copy.

(From Thursday Advertiser)
Japanese officials are interesting themselves in the plan for Pan-Pacific exhibition here.

Mrs. B. E. My has been nominated to be postmistress at Port Shelter, according to information received here.

Charles John Peterson has instituted a suit for divorce from Isabella Peterson. He charges her with desertion.

H. C. Brown and Mrs. Brown, former teachers at Wainane, Kauai, are to appear before the school commissioners, at a meeting called for July 31.

Judge Whitney granted a decree of divorce yesterday to William D'Esmond from Mary D'Esmond on the ground of cruelty.

A suit for divorce has been filed by Annie Kumukau against John Kumukau. The libel alleges cruelty as a ground for the divorce.

Henry Wilson and R. F. Morehead entered a plea of not guilty yesterday before Judge Ashford. They are indicted for first degree larceny.

The tax collector has begun seizing motorcycles and automobiles upon which the tax of one cent a pound has not been paid. Bicycles must pay a tax of one dollar and ten cents.

Seven more Filipinos have filed their application for citizenship this week in the federal court. Joseph Phillips Lord filed his first papers for citizenship yesterday. He is from Canada.

A second application for an additional clerk in the federal court has been made by Judge Clemons, who asks the department of justice to reconsider its decision on the first application. He points out that increase of work in the court makes an additional clerk necessary.

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NEW REGULATIONS AFFECT COMMERCE

British Consul Advises Merchants of Extra Precautions Taken By Allies in Blockade

British Consul E. L. S. Gordon has sent formal notice to the chamber of commerce of new regulations, as a part of the British blockade against Germany, which will be imposed upon shipments from here which are destined to any part of the British Empire. The consul transmitted a proposed form of certificate which requires consignors to state very definitely that freight is not destined for a country at enmity with the Allies, and adds that probably few shipments from here are affected, and those only to Canada and Australia.

The consul's letter, inviting suggestions as to how local merchants should prepare to meet this new regulation, is as follows:

"I beg to advise you for the information of the chamber of commerce and of merchants generally in this town, that I have received from London a specimen form of the new 'certificate of interest,' which is being used for goods imported into the United Kingdom. While these certificates are not required for shipments from the United States, it is possible that masters and owners of British ships and others may, for their own protection, request or insist upon the production of these certificates in connection with goods shipped from here to other destinations. Accordingly I am prepared to issue such certificates upon application provided that such application fulfills the terms laid down. The fee for such certificates is five shillings, one dollar and twenty-five cents, irrespective of the value of the consignment."

"It is probable in view of the nature of the trade of Hawaii, that but few of these certificates will be required, and those mainly for consignments to Canada and Australia, but I should like to receive an expression of opinion on this point from those concerned, in order that adequate preparations may be made and needless delays avoided."

"A specimen form of certificate is enclosed herewith."

The certificate referred to in the consul's letter calls for an oath to the effect that shipments are to be sent to the town designated in the certificate and that no person who is an enemy under any law or proclamation for the time being in force, relating to trading with the enemy or relating to trading with persons of enemy nationality or association, has any control, over the merchandise being shipped. It is required that documentary evidence or other satisfactory proof be furnished to the British consul, before he will issue certificates upon which shipments will be passed without any questions.

The use of oil is said to allow the utilization of waste space in ships so extensively that enormous savings of the room subtracted from cargo and passenger space in steamships for the great engines and coal is found; and not only this, the oil thus stored is sufficient to carry a ship over a longer voyage thus avoiding the necessity of calling at out-of-line ports for fuel.

A special economy for the East Asiatic Company is said to be the fact that it is able to obtain crude oil very cheaply in parts of the world covered by its shipping routes.

Proves Effective Service
The East Asiatic Company's business is a good example of the effective service that co-ordination of several important activities in a legitimate way can bring about in foreign commerce.

The company works very closely with Denmark's industries, which are large manufacturers of agricultural products, products allied with agriculture and foods. It develops an economical supply of materials for these where it can find them abroad. It is a manufacturing company, as well as a shipping and trading concern. It developed an import business in soy beans and in its manufacturing plant established, as a by-product, the supply of feeding cakes for the Danish dairy industry, which is said to be a contribution to national economy. It has begun to furnish American barley to breweries and Chilean saltpetre for general agriculture at very good economies. By "super-organization" covering its broad range of activities it has been able to proportion all of these very effectively, but it does not confine its business to Danish commerce exclusively. Its soy-bean feed is sold all over Europe and its shipping lines carry goods of all nations. Altogether it finds opportunities for many economies of benefit to Denmark, which it could not obtain if it were engaged in one company.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE TURKISH FORTRESS

Drive Ottoman Armies Back After Terrible Fighting At Asia Minor Front

(Concluded from Page 1)
In the Carpathians, also, the Russians are driving their wedge deeper and deeper, and on the Vladimir-Volynski sector the fighting has been terrific, with the Trestona reported as falling back once more before the Slav onset.

North, where the Russian and German lines bend toward the Baltic, the fighting has become momentous, and in Asia Minor the Russians have beaten back the Turks and have taken the important Turkish stronghold of Kugi.

Berlin reports that Italian forces swarming into the Austrian terrain near Borcola pass were repulsed and shattered when the Austrians guarding the hills rolled huge boulders down on them. Machine guns aided the damage done by the avalanche of stones.

BRITISH FREIGHTER WATCHES SUBMARINE

Anchors Off Stern of Deutschland In Harbor of Baltimore

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless)
BALTIMORE, July 21.—With the Deutschland ready for sea, her captain in uniform, her hatches battened down and locked, and her engines tested, she still lies at her dock in the Patuxent River, waiting. Not far off her stern is a British cargo steamer, anchored in such a way that no move by the German submarine can escape the sharp eyes on board the surface freighter.

In spite of announcements to the contrary it was learned last night that the Deutschland will not carry gold back to Germany with her this trip.

Captain Koenig said last night that it is barely possible that the Bremen, sister ship to the Deutschland, whose arrival here is hoped for soon, may take back with her a large consignment of the precious metal, but that nothing definite has been decided upon, so far as he knows.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon a committee was appointed to draw up a letter of thanks to B. F. Dillingham for his recent donation to the association. The committee consists of Robert Anderson, R. A. Cooke and Robert B. Anderson.

MOTOR SHIPS ARE LARGE CARRIERS

Denmark Adopts Oil Burning Motor Ships For Regular Ocean Freight Traffic

An interesting development of the past year in the shipping of the world has been the sudden adoption by Denmark of the oil burning motor-ship of large size for regular ocean freight traffic. The official figures show that Denmark now has 45,418 net tons of motor vessels of over 1000 tons. The chief impetus to the use and building of these ships has been given by the East Asiatic Company, a large national trading corporation of Denmark, which has been of great, broad service to the country in organizing machinery for the development of its industries in the way of opening up markets for Danish products abroad, obtaining foreign raw materials at economical costs for new or improved processes of manufacture in Denmark, and furnishing transportation with effective rates and service to Danish commerce by the establishment of regular international lines.

General Change To Motor
This company last year decided upon a thorough change from steam to motors for all its ships. At the end of 1915, it is said, the company had under its control sixteen motor-ships with a carrying capacity of 114,011 tons and had contracts with Danish shipbuilders for twenty large motor-ships with an aggregate of 230,000 tons. These include eight vessels of 10,400 tons, six of 11,800 tons and six of 12,000 tons, besides a number running from 3300 to 4300 tons. It is steadily selling its steamships. The mean cost of the present fleet of ships averaging only 2.18 years in age is put officially at \$51.53 per dead-weight ton, including a depreciation allowance.

The discovery of a feasible application of the Diesel motor to marine use on a large scale with crude oil was made by a Danish engineer, which explained Danish leadership in this particular development. The East Asiatic Company's action is a sufficient guarantee of the commercial success of the discovery. Two shipyards devoted exclusively to motor-ship building have been established in England.

The use of oil is said to allow the utilization of waste space in ships so extensively that enormous savings of the room subtracted from cargo and passenger space in steamships for the great engines and coal is found; and not only this, the oil thus stored is sufficient to carry a ship over a longer voyage thus avoiding the necessity of calling at out-of-line ports for fuel.

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DOCTOR GOODHUE WANTS HIS POSITION MADE CLEAR